

important, and is bound to have a tremendous influence upon the judges one way or the other, because they are all artillery officers, and will be able to appreciate such evidence better than the cryptographic intricacies that have been laid before them by the handwriting experts. The Dreyfusians express confidence that their artillery witnesses, Major Hartman and Major Ducros, will effectively satisfy the judges that Dreyfus was ignorant of the matters mentioned in the bordereau, or, as an artillery officer, would not have been guilty of stating the errors which it contained.

The courtroom continues crowded, and quite a number of women now succeed in obtaining admission. Town loafers are making a regular business of forming a queue outside the entrance to the public parks and courtroom and selling places at from three to five francs, according to position. The ordinary public, arriving at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, must purchase these places, because only a limited number can secure even standing room.

The local papers publish the doubtful statement that M. Charles de Freycinet, on leaving the courtroom yesterday after his deposition, remarked to a friend, "I am leaving an atmosphere of acquittal."

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

MORE EXPERTS IN HANDWRITING TESTIFY—ROGET SEES HIS OPPORTUNITY.

Rennes, Aug. 30.—At the opening this morning of the Dreyfus court martial M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and Director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, testified in favor of Dreyfus. After hearing also M. Molinier and M. Giry, and M. Picot, a member of the Institute, all of whom testified in favor of Dreyfus, General Delye testified against the prisoner in respect to the artillery references in the bordereau. Then the Court, on application of the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, ordered that the opening part of tomorrow's session be behind closed doors, for the purpose of discussing documents relating to the artillery.

The testimony of the handwriting experts examined to-day was considered strongly favorable to Dreyfus. They were most emphatic in declaring that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, and created a better impression than M. Bertillon, by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary.

The action of General Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to M. Molinier, and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that Esterhazy had changed his handwriting since 1894, puzzled the audience. That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau appears, at first sight, to indicate that he wrote it, and that Mercier should support Professor Molinier aroused discussion as to the General's reasons for this uncalculated intervention. There are some people who see in Mercier's unsolicited testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus's visit to Colonel Sandherr in 1894 in behalf of his brother, and the General's move to-day, an indication of some change of attitude, perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894. On the other hand, many persons think that General Mercier, fearing that Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the judges, has conceived the idea of giving way on certain points, which, moreover, are almost incontestable, and thus, to some extent, reinstating himself.

ROGET REPLIES TO PICOT.

M. Picot related an interesting conversation which he had with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, Colonel Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carrière in the name of the Government and State. Colonel Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy and wrote the bordereau.

General Roget, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon M. Picot's statement that Colonel Schneider expressed astonishment that French officers should have the bad taste to question the word of foreign officers to mount the platform and make a short speech in defence of the attitude of the French officers, concluding with the remark: "I intervened because when French officers are attacked they have the right to defend themselves." These words will be published over France, and will tend to make General Roget more popular with the army.

General Delye repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation relating to the 120 short cannon hydro-pneumatic brake and the Robin shell. Dreyfus, in reply, made a really clear statement, explaining that he saw the hydro-pneumatic brake once at Bourges, once at the School of War, and that he never saw it used, because while on the General Staff, he was never present at firing practice.

Major Carrière then made his application to have the court sit behind closed doors to-morrow, explaining that he desired to submit to the court certain documents prepared by the Gunny Bureau, containing information which it was not desirable to discuss in public.

The Court, after deliberation, granted the application, and also acceded to the request of the defence that their witness, Major Hartmann, of the artillery, be permitted to be present, as he would give important testimony showing that Dreyfus could not have written the paragraphs in the bordereau concerning artillery.

THE TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Aug. 30.—The first witness to-day, M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, described his researches in connection with the Dreyfus case, which led to his conviction that the bordereau was not only in Esterhazy's handwriting, but was actually written by Esterhazy. He explained that in his evidence before the Assizes Court he was unable to be so positive in regard to the writer because he had only seen a facsimile of the bordereau. But at the Court of Cassation he saw the original bordereau.

"I convinced myself," said M. Meyer, "by a magnifying glass that the bordereau was written in a free hand and without hesitation, whereas it is precisely hesitation in the formation of the strokes which revealed the use of a method of tracing. I can affirm that it is in the writing and in the very hand of Esterhazy. That is perfectly clear to me." At the conclusion of his testimony the witness gave a demonstration of the fallacy of the Bertillon system.

Professor Auguste Molinier, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, gave similar testimony. He said that each fresh examination of the bordereau only served further to convince him that it was the work of Esterhazy. Amid great attention the witness demonstrated how the conclusions of the experts who attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus were mutually destructive, and dwelt on the defects of M. Bertillon's arguments, pointing out the striking resemblance of the alleged doctored handwriting with Esterhazy's writing, who, he added, in every body's opinion, had relations with Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris, and the dissimilitudes between the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner. The members of the court martial were apparently much interested, and asked Professor Molinier a number of questions, to which he replied, upholding his conclusion that Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau.

MERCIER TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

General Mercier requested to speak, and called attention to the fact that in his testimony before the Court of Cassation Professor Molinier said that a change was apparent in Esterhazy's handwriting after 1894. He asked that the professor's former testimony be read.

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defence, then inquired if General Mercier intervened with the object of verifying Professor Molinier's testimony. Counsel said that it seemed to him that General Mercier intervened less in the character of a witness than as a representative of the Government Commissioner. He therefore would be grateful to the General if he would kindly explain the bearing of his remark.

General Mercier replied that on this special point he desired to confirm the testimony of Professor Molinier, which, he said, corroborated M. Bertillon's statement that Esterhazy, the man of straw, changed his handwriting in order to replace Dreyfus. In conclusion General Mercier said: "Having emphasized the point in regard to the change in Esterhazy's handwriting in 1897, perhaps before, I am satisfied."

Professor Giry, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, traversed ground similar to that covered by Professor Molinier. He said the bordereau only had a superficial likeness to Dreyfus's handwriting, and asserted that it was certainly the work of Esterhazy. The witness also said that the bordereau was not written with the aid of key words.

M. Labori asked if the witness had noticed a change in Esterhazy's handwriting, and Professor Giry replied that he had studied the question, but did not think there had been any marked change. Counsel then asked whether General Mercier had meant to intimate that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more or less like that of Dreyfus since 1894, to which the General replied that he had not wished to express an opinion, but he reiterated that M. Bertillon had shown that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more like that of the bordereau.

BERTELLON CRUSHED BY JOUAUST.

M. Bertillon at this juncture said he desired to speak, but the president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, hastily rose and said, amid laughter: "The sitting is suspended." Then M. Bertillon reentered himself in a state of high dudgeon.

On the resumption of the sitting, M. Georges Picot, a member of the Institute, was called for the defence. Maitre Demange, of counsel for the prisoner, explaining that M. Picot was summoned because in May last he had an interview with a foreign military attaché, during the course of which mention was made of the document inserted in the dossier by General Mercier.

Colonel Jouaust recommended the witness to be very cautious in his statements.

After promising to exercise care, M. Picot said that he had an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, which caused Colonel Jouaust to intervene, saying:

"But you cannot continue like this."

Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, also exclaimed sharply: "I protest in the name of the Government and the State against the indiscretion committed by the witness."

M. Picot then began again his testimony, eliminating the "Austro-Hungarian." He said he had an interview with a "certain military attaché" and that the conversation turned upon the Dreyfus case. The attaché expressed surprise at the "incorrect attitude of French officers" in doubting the word of foreign officers. "My impression," said the witness, "was that he was anxious to assert firmly and unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus."

"Regarding the bordereau," continued M. Picot, "the attaché said that only three documents enumerated were referred to, the real fact being that the others were padding, meant to swell the dossier." The witness noticed that the attaché employed the expression "hydraulic brake," and never "pneumatic brake."

In regard to Esterhazy, the attaché, M. Picot said, declared that he considered him a swindler. The attaché also asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Colonel Schwartzkoppen, who dismissed him because Esterhazy only brought information devoid of interest.

It was then, continued M. Picot, that Esterhazy tried to enter the War Office, and almost succeeded, and it was then that he wrote to Colonel Schwartzkoppen the letter since known as the bordereau. In reply to the writer of the bordereau, added M. Picot, Colonel Schwartzkoppen wrote the telegram card, known as the Petit Bleu. But on reflection he crumpled it up and threw it in the fireplace.

ROGET'S THEATRICAL ACT.

At this juncture General Roget asked leave to speak, and, stationing himself beside the witness, said that he must strongly protest against M. Picot's testimony regarding the military attaché's surprise that French officers did not believe their foreign colleagues. "What does the witness think," continued General Roget, "of the foreign officer who, having caused the publication in the 'Figaro' of an emphatic denial of a statement of General Mercier, was afterward obliged to acknowledge the authorship of a document the paternity of which he at first denied?"

M. Picot retorted that he had only repeated statements made to him, and had abstained from comments on them. He had, therefore, nothing to say in reply to General Roget's questions.

M. Demange, intervening, asked General Roget if he did not think that the foreign officer's mistake was excusable, since the word "report" had been applied to a document not possessing the character of the report.

"It is not for me to accuse or excuse," replied the General. "I confine myself to pointing out to the Court that the conversation repeated took place in May, that is to say, at the time the investigation of the Court of Cassation was

already known. For my part, I only intervened because French officers have been arraigned, and when they are accused French officers have the right to reply."

The General then returned to his seat, and General Delye, Director of Artillery at the War Office, was called to the witness bar. He repeated his explanations given before the Court of Cassation as to the various peculiarities of the artillery, particularly with reference to the brake of the "120 short" gun. The witness said he considered that, in 1894, it would have been impossible for any officer serving with his regiment to communicate anything in regard to the brake of this gun. He added that although the gun was in use at Rennes, the officers forming the court martial, among whom was an officer commanding a "120 short" gun, while in 1894 the details of the "pneumatic brake" could only have been known to very few officers.

The Court closely questioned General Delye and a judge asked when it was known that the German shell "C. 91" presented analogies to the Robin shell.

General Delye—In 1896.

The Judge—Not before 1894?

General Delye—No.

The Judge—Was the information in regard to the "pneumatic brake," contained in the provisional instructions for the "120 short" gun, which was communicated?

General Delye—Yes.

The Judge—Was it possible for an officer of the Headquarters Staff to procure the firing manual?

General Delye—It was not impossible if he adduced a plausible pretext.

The Judge—Was the brake manufactured at Bourges?

General Delye—Yes, at the foundry.

The Judge—And the Robin shell?

General Delye—At the Gunny School.

M. Demange—Was the distance between the two establishments great?

General Delye—The foundry was contiguous to the Gunny School.

DREYFUS'S EXPLANATION.

When Dreyfus was asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "I do not intend to discuss the terms of the bordereau nor advance theories about it. It must be known what is in the notes and what is their nature and their value before theories can be suggested."

"Mention has been made of the '120 short' gun. I state briefly for the second time that I knew in 1890-91 at Bourges of this gun. I knew the principle of the 'pneumatic brake.' General Mercier's deposition recalled the fact that he was Inspector General at Bourges in 1890. He must remember the lecture given in the presence of all the officers, both of the Gunny School and foundry, and all the departments of Bourges and the officers of the gunnery artillery. He must recollect the final lecture given on the subject of the 'pneumatic brake,' of which he made the customary rough sketch. This is to be found in the St. Cyr lectures. All my knowledge of the 'pneumatic brake' was derived from the lectures. As regards the brake itself, I have seen it twice, once in the courtyard of the Gunny School at Bourges and once in the School of War. I have not seen it in action. I have never seen the '120 short' gun fired. I have never been present at the firing trials, but the probabilities attended."

"Mention had also been made of the shrapnel shell of 1891. The knowledge of General Delye on this point is much more extensive than mine, and everything he has said is quite correct. In 1894 I studied the shell, and, in a necessarily incomplete study, reached the conclusion that the shell of the 1891 pattern was a shell in which the bullets were kept in place by a smoke generating substance intended to produce dense clouds of smoke on bursting, in order to facilitate range finding. These are the conclusions I reached in 1891, and I chronicled them in a report made at the time."

When the prisoner was repeated Major Carrière announced that he had received a letter from General Chanoin, informing him that by order of the Minister of War the Third Artillery Department had prepared a dossier of the documents the defence requested, and that these documents could be submitted to the Court by General Delye under the same conditions as were observed in regard to the secret dossier. The Major therefore asked the Court to sit in secret, or behind closed doors. M. Demange asked that Majors Hartman and Ducros be permitted to attend when General Delye communicated the documents.

After the Court had deliberated in private Colonel Jouaust announced that it would sit in secret to-morrow morning, in order to consider the dossier, and that Majors Hartman and Ducros were authorized to attend. The Court adjourned at 11:15 o'clock.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S REVELATIONS.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Major Tavernier, acting under the Rogatory Commission issued by Colonel Jouaust, president of the Dreyfus court martial, questioned Colonel Du Paty de Clam at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued the examination to-day.

According to the "Matin," Colonel Du Paty de Clam made sensational revelations.

SYMPATHY FOR LABOR.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Buffalo, Aug. 30.—Vice-President Manderson called the Bar Association to order to-day. A resolution expressing sympathy with M. Labori in his suffering and his struggle for justice in the Dreyfus case was again introduced, and met with much opposition, some believing it might work evil on Dreyfus. It was finally carried by a vote of 130 to 69.

Following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That, without intending to pass upon the merits of the case against Captain Dreyfus, the American Bar Association assure their professional brethren the Labori that they sympathize for his suffering from an assault upon him while in the discharge of his duty to his client, and express their appreciation of his steady courage, and that this resolution be called to Maitre Labori at Rennes, by the secretary, on behalf of this association.

An amendment to the constitution, increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from seven to nine members, was adopted.

A standing committee on patent law and trade marks was authorized.

The secretary was instructed to decline an invitation to send five delegates to an anti-trust convention to be held in Chicago, September 18 to 16.

The committee appointed to devise a plan of observing February 4, 1901, as "John Marshall Day" reported, and the report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Hon. Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; secretary (re-elected), John Hinkley, of Maryland; treasurer (re-elected), Francis Hawk, of Pennsylvania; Executive Committee, Edmund Weimers, of New York; E. M. Rose, of Arkansas, and Charles Noble, of Wisconsin.

A vice-president from each State was chosen.

After the reading of the statement of business, the conference adjourned without debate.

Many of the members will remain here to attend the conference of the International Bar Association, beginning to-morrow.

MRS. RISTICK HELD IN BAIL.

Mrs. Kate Ristick, the owner of the saloon at No. 514 East Sixteenth-st., who was twice arrested charged with having killed Joseph McDermott, seven years old, who died at Bellevue Hospital, was taken before Coroner Hart yesterday morning.

Joseph Keenan, eleven years old, of No. 515 East Sixteenth-st., told Coroner Hart that on the afternoon of August 24 he and the boy were playing marbles in front of Mrs. Ristick's saloon.

A woman came out of the saloon and kicked Joseph in the stomach, and he fell down. He was afraid he would be killed. He identified Mrs. Ristick as the woman who had kicked Joseph McDermott.

Mrs. Ristick is \$5,000 bond to await the result of the inquest.

Dr. Kellogg, of Bellevue Hospital, declared that the boy died from natural causes, but Deputy Coroner Weston disagreed with him. Dr. Kellogg found the child's uniform appendix much thickened and congested.

MULEAN HEADS THE TICKET

THE CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER MAN NAMED FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DECLARES FOR BRYAN AND FREE SILVER—BOSSISM AND IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED.

Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The Democratic State Convention closed to-night after a day of dramatic incidents. While there were a half dozen other candidates for Governor, the McLean men have claimed everything with such confidence that they undertook to be magnanimous in minor parts, although they were at the same time careful that the star candidate should be elected.

It was the first ballot would have none of the "second choice" votes for McLean; that none of the reserves would be called out till the second ballot, and that all the candidates would have their respective votes on the first ballot.

In this plan McLean was nominated on the first ballot by a half vote, and the figuring was so close that the dramatic scene of changes on the second ballot, with "second choice" reserves flocking to McLean's standard, did not take place. It is asserted that McLean could have had 478 votes out of the 802 on the first ballot, instead of 402, and that he would have had over 500 on the second ballot. At any rate, the delegates all voted for their local favorites on the first ballot, and the program of complimenting them was carried out without the leader drawing from any of his competitors.

After the adoption of the majority report on credentials, the McLean men felt that they could make any play in the balloting that they desired. The vote of 388 to 341 in defeating the minority report on credentials was the hardest fight the McLean men had in the course of the day, as they were without the fifty-six contested votes from Cuyahoga County, and on that vote they could not have made a nomination. Even without the Cuyahoga vote they had 396 votes on the adoption of the majority report on credentials, and that was only seven short of enough to nominate.

Among the shrewd plays in the performance was the motion to amend the report on permanent organization so as to make permanent the temporary organization. Judge Mooney made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent chairman, and the amended report also continued as secretary Thomas J. Cogan, the friend of McLean, and shut off the anti-McLean man who had been named in the report for sergeant-at-arms.

The convention much of the time was beyond the control of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants. Judge Mooney made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent chairman, and the amended report also continued as secretary Thomas J. Cogan, the friend of McLean, and shut off the anti-McLean man who had been named in the report for sergeant-at-arms.

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